

Description of a new species of the genus *Cinguloterebra* Oyama, 1961 (Gastropoda: Terebridae) from the Philippines

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ABSTRACT. *Cinguloterebra binii* sp. nov. from the Philippines, is described and compared with *Cinguloterebra mariesi* E. A. Smith, 1880, *C. adamsi* E. A. Smith, 1873, *C. caddey* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1982 and *C. russetae* Garrard, 1976.

INTRODUCTION

Four terebrids, caught by tangle nets between 140 and 160 m deep in fine sand and mud bottom, off south-west Bohol Is, Philippines, were sent to me for determination. The shells were clearly *Cinguloterebra* Oyama, 1961, therefore I started to compare them with other species of the genus, mainly with the more similar ones. It was necessary to consult several publications and books to complete this paper, namely: E.A.Smith (1873), E.A.Smith (1880), Oyama (1961), Garrard (1976) and Bratcher & Cernohorsky (1982). An extensive comparative study of the species with other similar species of the same genus, although three specimens were lacking some parts, convinced me that it belonged to a new species.

Abbreviations

AMS: Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia.
Coll. U. Aubry: Collection Umberto Aubry.
LACM: Los Angeles County Museum, LA, CA, USA.
MCST: Museo Civico delle Scienza e della
Tecnica, Villa Cappelletti, Loc. Garavelle 06012 Città
di Castello (Pg) Italia.
NHMUK: Natural History Museum, London, UK.
MNHN : Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris,
France.
RBINS: Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences,
Brussels, Belgium.

SYSTEMATICS

Superfamily CONOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

Family TEREBRIDAE Mörch, 1852

Genus *Cinguloterebra* Oyama, 1961

Type species: *Terebra hedleyana* Pilsbry, 1905, by original designation, Western Pacific.

Cinguloterebra binii sp. nov.

Figs 1-5

Type material. Holotype: 48 mm x 8mm, MCST, Paratype 1: 47.3 mm. x 7.8 mm, RBINS IG32651/MT

3027; paratype 2: 45.5 mm. x 7.5 mm, MNHN IM-2012-2712; paratype 3: 43.5 mm. x 7.4 mm, coll. U. Aubry, Piano di Sorrento (NA).

Type locality. South-West Bohol Is: Philippines, by tangle nets in 140-160 m.

Habitat. Sand-mud bottom.

Distribution. Currently only known from the type locality.

Description. Shell solid. Three specimens were incomplete in lacking subapical whorls. The holotype examination and the virtual reconstruction of the lacking whorls, by calculating the apical angle, give the shells dimensions: between 45mm and 48 mm in length and about 8mm in width. The holotype protoconch has 2.5 whorls. The holotype and the reconstructed specimens have 17 straight shaped teleoconch whorls; the body whorl is lightly convex. The sutural groove is deep and clearly marked; the subsutural groove is barely apparent. They delimit a subsutural band formed by pearly white, round nodules set in two rows separated by a shallow groove. The nodules of proximal row are bigger than the ones of the distal row. From the latter ones depart small axial ribs, more evident in the first whorls, that cross longitudinally the entire spire and, fading, link up with the proximal nodules of the below subsutural band. These ribs are crossed by delicate spiral rows that become more evident in the third inferior part of the body whorl. Basic colour is light brown to dark brown, more marked in the apical whorls, giving the shell a quite particular chromatic feature. Aperture quadrate with a thin outer lip.

Remarks. *Cinguloterebra binii* sp. nov is particularly similar only to *C. caddey* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1982 (Figs 7-8), *C. adamsi* E. A. Smith, 1873 (Figs 9-10), *C. mariesi* E. A. Smith, 1880 (Figs 11-12) and *C. russetae* Garrard, 1976 (Figs 13-14).

All these species, especially *Cinguloterebra caddey* and *C. russetae*, offer different characters about

development of whorls, in particular the last one (length/width ratio of the body whorl); The sculpture and the colour pattern too easily distinguish them from the new species.

When compared side-by-side (Figs 1-14), the differences between these species and *Cinguloterebra binii* sp. nov. are obvious.

Derivatio nominis. This shell is dedicated to Gianluigi Bini who for some years now has dedicated great part of his time with passion and competence to the study of malacology

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Figures 1- 14

1-4. *Cinguloterebra binii* sp. nov., 140-160 m, Bohol Is, Philippines:

1. Holotype, MCST, 48.0 mm. **2.** Paratype 1, coll. U. Aubry, 45,3 mm. **3.** Paratype 2, coll. U. Aubry, 45,5 mm..

4. Paratype 3, coll. U. Aubry, 43,5 mm.

5-14. Comparative Material: **5.** *Cinguloterebra bini* sp-nov, holotype, MCST, 48.0 mm; **6.** Detail of midwhorls (not scaled); **7.** *Cinguloterebra caddey* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1982, holotype LACM n.1257, Honolulu Hawaii, 42.0 mm; **8.** Detail of midwhorls (not scaled). **9.** *Cinguloterebra adamsi* E.A. Smith, 1873, lectotype NHMUK 1979132, Bohol Is, Philippines, 59.0mm; **10.** Detail of midwhorls (not scaled); **11.** *Cinguloterebra mariesi* E.A. Smith, 1880, holotype NHMUK 1880.3.1.94, Japan, 43.0mm; **12.** Detail of midwhorls (not scaled); **13.** *Cinguloterebra russetae* Garrard, 1976, holotype AMS C 102587, N.W. Australia, 29.0mm; **14.** Detail of midwhorls (not scaled).

